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All communications of a business nature should be addressed to the Business Manager.

THE Sunday afternoon addresses in Convocation Hall continue to be an attractive feature of college life. If the excellency of the addresses already delivered is maintained in those which are to come, we would be tempted to attribute to the students and people of Kingston a general lack of appreciation if they failed to attend in goodly numbers.

The Rev. Dr. Strong, of New York, bears a good name and needed no introduction, though it was his first visit to our university. He belongs to that class of modern preachers who are endeavoring to overthrow the corruption which exists in high places and to infuse the spirit of purity into all phases of civil and political life. Supposing there are differences of opinion regarding the conclusions of such men, they will nevertheless always command a respectful hearing when they season their remarks with such sincerity and good judgment as does Dr. Strong. It may consequently seem superfluous to say that he was listened to with rapt attention on the 3rd inst.

When it is taken into consideration that Dr. Strong was dealing with his subject from the point of view of a preacher, every one must sympathize with him in his emphasis of the law of service as the supreme law of life. Certainly the spirit of Cain is all too prevalent in the world and should be supplanted by the spirit of charity and co-operation. Moreover, there is justification for the great emphasis laid upon the practicability of Christian prin-

ciples. They would be poor stuff, indeed, were they entirely other-worldly. But in what sense are they practicable? This to us seems the problem which Dr. Strong did not clearly solve and which after all is the important one in the application of Christianity to social and industrial relations.

The law of service, even from a Christian point of view, surely does not mean the obliteration of individuality. We must bear our own burden as well as the burdens of one another. If, then, the right to preserve one's individuality be granted, may this not show itself in the industrial world in ways which may seem to savor of selfishness but are yet quite harmonious with the law of service. The ordinary business man is said to work for mere gain but after all, misers are the exception even in the mercantile line. Competition and gain are not wholly bad. The individual must live and if he must compete we do not see that by so doing he becomes unchristian. Altruism will become a mere visionary thing if it overlooks the fact that man, as he is, must eat his bread and drink his drink before he can serve at all. Individuality must be maintained even in our self-renunciation. To interpret the Christian law of service as involving nothing but mere service and to insist on its immediate application, in this sense, to the industrial world would obviously mean the removal of all our present conditions of progress.

In his tribute to Professor Williamson the Principal said: "The first question always put to me by old students of Queen's whom I fell in with in my travels was, And how is Dr. Williamson?" That question need be asked no more. The beloved professor has entered into his reward. And now these enquirers have an opportunity to show, in a practical way, their gratitude to and respect for their old friend and professor.

Throughout a long life he worked to build up Queen's and in his death he did not forget her, but after providing for a few legacies bequeathed the balance of his estate to the university. The bequest is not large—about \$1,000—but this was the professor's "all" and the reason that it was not larger is that throughout his life he gave as he had. He has done much both in working and giving. Yet, if we measure his accomplishments in this

direction, by that which he would have liked to accomplish, we can speak only of the things which he began to do. It remains for his followers to complete that which he began, and a way of doing this is suggested in a circular issued by Chancellor Fleming. After speaking of Professor Williamson's bequest the chancellor says:

"There are many old students and friends of Dr. Williamson who would like his name associated with some permanent memorial, and it is proposed to ask the Trustees to allow the bequest to form the nucleus of a fund, to be supplemented by voluntary subscriptions sufficient to establish a fellowship or lectureship which would forever be known by his name.

"Those in favor of the proposal will be good enough to communicate with me as early as convenient, stating the sum they are disposed to contribute."

What more fitting memorial could be proposed? If our departed vice-president could tell us how he would have us honor him he would say "by honoring Queen's." A memorial lecture-ship, or better still professor-ship, will be a permanent aid to the university and will be a continuation of that work which the professor delighted to do, especially if it is connected with mathematics or astronomy.

We hope and expect that a ready response will be made to the Chancellor's appeal and that Queen's graduates will show that they love not in word only "but in deed and in truth."

* * *

The changes and improvements that are taking place in regard to the library deserve some notice in these columns. A new catalogue had been a long-felt want and one which the JOURNAL faithfully kept before the notice of the senate. A great many books in the library have lain there for years and many have been added from time to time, the existence of which has been hitherto unknown to the students and, indeed, to many of the professors. This has been owing to the want of a complete catalogue of all the books in the library. Last spring, however, the senate commissioned the librarian to visit the libraries in connection with the University of Harvard and of the City of Boston with a view to discovering the best methods of cataloguing books. These two libraries are the best and most valuable, though not the largest, in America, and many valuable suggestions were obtained from them. Upon his return in July, the ideas he had received were at once put into operation and a new and complete catalogue of the books in the library was commenced. An order was given a local firm for the manufacture of the large case which has re-

cently been placed in the rotunda of the library. A new typewriter was procured and the work is being pushed with all possible speed. It will not be completed, however, until about the end of next summer. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be had from the fact that the case contains room for 8,000 cards and will probably be about filled when the catalogue is complete. The greatest care is being taken to classify the books according to the most important matters and subjects treated of in them, the object being to assist the student as much as possible, first, to find exactly what he wants, and second, to find it quickly. Thus some books are given as many as seven or eight cards in order to classify precisely the subject matter. It may be remarked in this connection, however, that if a student knows both the subject and the author of any work he will find it most readily, as a rule, under the name of the author. He should not fail to note, also, the letter of the alcove and the number of the shelf, which are printed on the corner of the card. Blank slips are now provided for the students on which to write the name and author of the book desired, together with the letter of the alcove and shelf number, this slip to be handed to the librarian. This arrangement will save time and avoid unnecessary trouble and confusion. Already all works bearing on the subjects of History, Philosophy, Political Science and English Literature are on file in the new catalogue case. Works on Classical Literature will soon follow and other subjects as soon as possible. When the catalogue is completed a list of all subjects under which classification is made, will be printed for use of students. The most important subjects treated of in all the leading magazines in the library will also be placed in the catalogue. The new arrangement has already met with general approval and the students, we hope, will not be slow to take advantage of the hitherto latent sources of information and knowledge now brought within their easy reach.

* * *

Whether a university education is or is not well fitted to train a young man for business pursuits, is open to question; and the answer given must depend very much upon the view taken of business success. If mere money-making be taken as the end of business, if the most successful man is necessarily the man who accumulates the largest fortune, the answer must be emphatically negative. But if success be taken to include wise use and rational enjoyment of well-earned means; if, therefore, recognition of the claims of society is essential to success, a college course may well be commended as preparatory to a commercial life in all but the smallest spheres.

An acquaintance with the technics of any calling, to be gained largely by practical experience in its special work, cannot of course be replaced by any liberal education. The function of the latter is not to train specialists, but to give men such an outlook and such development of their varied faculties as shall fit them best for the supreme art of living truly and at the same time render them apt students of their special part in the great drama of life. In some of the professions an arts course is recognized as almost essential to the proper pursuit of professional training; in others it is recognized more and more as a desirable foundation. For instance, the increasing number of our students who take an arts course preparatory to the study of medicine, is a cause of gratification. It would be passing strange, then, if in business callings, whose work has so much to do with impressing and moulding the life of the community, broad and deep foundations, such as may be laid by a judicious college course, were not very valuable.

As with all preparation for life-work, very much must depend on the use which the student makes of his opportunities and on the spirit in which he seeks to forge his energies. By diligent application to the more general branches of study, with special attention to those most requisite for his particular pursuits, by taking advantage of openings afforded by student societies for the development of business capacity, and by combining with these some degree of practical training during vacation, a youth may surely become fitted to serve his day and generation in business. The "ring of necessity" that begets so many Canadian students, requiring them to plan and to work during the summer in order to furnish economic basis for winter's rumination, tends to cultivate the virtues of the busy bee. "Happy he for whom a kind, heavenly sun brightens it into a ring of duty," so that the struggle to advance leads him to acquire skill of management and habits of thrift. The man who outgrows a small past and who wishes to invest his earnings in the fitting of himself for greater usefulness, may find in the university curriculum an avenue of progress.

Perhaps the future may bring special commercial courses and a conference of Commercial Alumni, to whom will be referred present-day problems of business and the question herein mooted. In the meantime might not some graduate in business, who knows something about the matter, shed upon us a ray of his experience?

We regret that a typographical error in our first number should have brought the Classical and Philological Society before the world as promulgator of a new species of Jews—"the most High Jews." Obviously, reference was made to nothing more startling than the old time Jews.

LITERATURE.

ON THE TRACK OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

THE rapidity and success with which Britain conducts her small wars abroad is in striking contrast with the disasters that attend other nations that undertake to do similar work. While the large force sent by France to Madagascar is crumbling away under the double influence of bad management and the worst climate in the world, and while Belgium feels the strain of men and money wasted in the Congo region, Britain thinks nothing of having half a dozen such affairs on her hands. These rouse no very strong public sentiment nor do they affect, in any degree, the stability of the government. They order these things differently in France. There public feeling is violently agitated, while among us the Soudan, Bulwago, Chitral and Mwele are incidents almost forgotten.

One reason why the Chitral campaign deserves more than passing notice is the fact that one of the battles with the tribesmen of Chitral was fought on the exact spot where Alexander the Great was compelled to halt and forego his schemes of further conquest in the East. It has always been the proud boast of the tribes of this region that their "purdah," or curtain, had never been lifted, a boast they have made good until the long arm of the Great Sircar (the Indian Government) reached them. Their exemption from conquest hitherto is due not so much to their bravery—though of this they gave admirable proof against the superior arms of the British—but rather to the remoteness of their mountain country, high up under the snows of the mighty ranges of the Hindoo Koosh. Had Alexander been accompanied by his hardy Macedonians, even he might have succeeded in reaching the land of the mysterious Seres (the Chinese) whose silks and spices and remoteness roused his ambition to penetrate to that unconquered land. But Alexander, who overthrew Persia, as the avenger of Greece, entered India as successor to the Great King. It was to punish the murder of Darius, by Bessus, Satrap of Bactria, that he attacked Bactria, and was thus brought to the frontiers of India. Alexander had, by this time, imbibed Persian ideas of royalty and thus alienated his fellow-countrymen of Greece Proper and Macedonia. Hence when he entered India his army was no longer composed of his old companions-in-arms but largely of Bactrians, Sogdians and Persians. Though he revived the dominion of Persia over India, and largely extended it, there was not the old devotion to be found in the army, and when open mutiny broke out he was compelled to give up his schemes of further advance eastward as impracticable. We can in some meas-

ure understand Alexander's eagerness to visit India and engage in conflict with strange peoples when we reflect that from time immemorial India was a fabled land of wonders to the Greeks. India was the scene of much of Greek Mythology. The stories told of this country left large room for the imagination. Prometheus was fabled to have been chained on the frontier. Alexander claimed to be descended from Heracles, and Dionysus shared with Heracles, both of them Eastern in their origin, the reverence and ardent worship of Alexander. Though giving up his more remote projects of conquest he founded several Greek cities in India, especially Bukephalia and Nikaea, on the Hydaspes (the Jhelum), and established Greek culture, art and commerce in the Bactrian Kingdom, which lasted for a century and powerfully affected the civilization of the Indian nations.

Another circumstance noteworthy in the recent Chitral expedition is the fact that clear traces are still to be found of the presence of Greek architectural ideas in the sangars, or forts, built by the tribesmen. Up to the time the Greeks entered the East structures of stone were unknown. All through the Euphrates Valley, in India, and in China mud or sun-dried brick was, in ancient times, and is still, the chief material for building purposes. In the Chitralese forts not only is stone used but what is a special feature of Greek and Roman buildings, "borders," or layers of horizontal stones, are introduced to give stability to the masonry. All authorities on the history of architecture bear witness to the powerful influence of Greek architectural notions upon the nations of India. Not a building, temple or cave wrought of stone dates back of farther than Alexander.

But not long after the founding of Greek cities in Northern India, and the establishment of the Greek Kingdom of Bactria, there commenced a period of great activity in the creation of buildings of smooth stones. It was in the age of Asoka, 250 B. C., that this movement reached its culmination. The overthrow of the Greek cities made the Indian nations masters of places that excited their emulation as well as their admiration. The influence of Greek ideas had made itself felt before. But the true quickening came in Asoka's reign, which happened to agree in time with the decline of the fortunes of the Greek cities of Northern India. Greece, in expiring, captured India, as at a later date she did Rome. Asoka made Buddhism the state religion and is in the religious history of India as conspicuous a figure as Constantine in that of Christianity. His grandfather, Kandragupta, was the well known contemporary of Alexander and Seleucus Nicator. In Asoka's reign Buddhism replaced Brah-

manism as the state religion, which was as distinct an advance as Protestantism compared with medieval Romanism. To celebrate this event Asoka caused edicts to be cut in the rocks of Girnar, Dauli and other places which may still be read to-day, and furthermore is said to have erected thousands of temples of polished stone. It is claimed that the Cromlechs, Stonecircles and other Megalithic remains of vast antiquity prove the existence of the art of working in stone long before Alexander's time, but these erections are of undressed stones and do not come under the head of architecture proper. Furthermore the descriptions given in the Vedas, the Story of Nala, and other portions of the great Indian epics, the Mahabharata and Ramayana, of magnificent palaces and walled cities with their hundreds of gates and towers, are held by some scholars to indicate high architectural skill in the earliest antiquity of India, but while they indicate a quite advanced civilization they no more prove the existence of the art of stonemasonry among the Indians than the descriptions of the wonders of Babylon or the great wall of China prove that these were built of stone. India has never made any contribution to the history of sculpture or architecture except in the antiquities of Orissan Art, which flourished between 500 and 700 A. D. This school, though undeniably superior in technical skill to the artists of Egypt or of Assyria, is still inferior to even Roman art, and bears no comparison with that of Greece. While there is in it much that is beautiful, there is vastly more that is grotesque and obscure. It was thus that the influences of Greek art, introduced by Alexander and the cities he founded, were spread abroad in India under Asoka and his line, and finally terminated in a style wherein technical excellence was degraded by grossness of idea.

A. B. NICHOLSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal :

DEAR SIR,—In the multitude of subjects, wise and otherwise, that have been discussed in our Journal, one important matter has been, so far as I can learn, entirely overlooked. Will you grant me a small space to refer to the question of evening calls—not society calls made at the houses of city acquaintances, but evening calls among the students themselves? There are few students, I fancy, who do not welcome, cordially, even in the midst of much work, the cheery countenance of a class-mate or college friend. We are always pleased to be remembered and glad to forget business for a little time in order to discuss the ever-live topics of

football, hockey or A. M. S. When the friend leaves we go back to our work with renewed energy and zest. Well, "A man that has friends must show himself friendly": if these visits are really helpful and enjoyable we must be careful to keep a place for them in our regular time-table—possibly an hour a week—and so prove to our fellow-students that we have an interest in their existence, as well as in our own.

We would gladly stop here but another word is essential. The practice of limiting society calls to twenty minutes may or may not be a satisfactory regulation; surely, however, it would be an excellent statute in the case of students' visits. Those of us who have any conception of the work of a faithful student, and particularly of a student pursuing an honor course, can realize how serious a matter is the loss of even one or two nights a week, and how utterly selfish the individual must be who fancies that a two hours' visit is an agreeable favor. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." In our experience we have never found this sickness assume a more aggravated form than when we had passionately longed for two or three hours for the departure of one whom we otherwise highly esteemed.

We have just heard of one student who brusquely informed a visitor, fifteen minutes after his arrival, that work was imperative and must be attended to at once. We admire his candour but we must confess that ours is as yet unequal to the task, and we believe this to be the condition of most of our fellow-students. As a consequence we have often had to pray "Defend me from my friends," and we have felt the deep significance of the words of Cassius, as applying appropriately to our own experiences:

"A friend should bear his friend's infirmities,
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are."

The golden mean can be easily attained—if we err let it invariably be on the side of brevity. If, however, we feel that we must be in the company of a friend for two or three hours let us ask him to spend the time out of doors. The open air will be more beneficial to us both, inasmuch as the ordinary student's room is calculated only for purposes of study and sleep—if, indeed, even for these.

BEN. THAR.

THE WILLIAMSON MEMORIAL FUND.

The Chancellor has already received subscriptions to the amount of \$405, in sums ranging from \$100 to \$10. He should get as much more, in sums ranging from \$10 to \$1. Any one desirous of helping must communicate with him, for there is to be no personal canvass. Human nature being what it is, we do not expect much. It is so easy to talk, and so easy to forget!

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE LEVANA SOCIETY.

FAIR SPRING has ushered in her reign
With soft sweet showers,
And to the south has flown again,
With her attendant train,
Of first fair flowers:
They're gone, the crocuses, violet,
Since last we met,
Then summer, with her warmer smile
And fuller joy,
Did for a time our hearts beguile
With many a wife
And promise coy.
She too has gone—her sun has set—
Since last we met.
Now autumn in her mildest mood,
With glad caress,
Hangs out her banners many hued,
And field and wood
Don gala dress,
And happy we who 'neath her reign,
Meet here again.
We meet again but ah! I trace
Full many a change,
And miss from its accustomed place
Full many a face,
While features strange,
Where'er I turn my seeking eyes,
Before me rise.
To those who from our midst are gone,
We greetings send,
And pray that fortunes favoring sun
May light each one,
Their steps attend,
May find in duty's service sweet
Reward, and meet.
To you who vacant places fill
A welcoming hand
We reach, the pleasant task fulfil
With right good will,
And may our band,
Enriched by your presence, gain
New life and brain.
And last, a word I would impart
To one and all,
A mild advice, straight from the heart,
Before we part,
May it not fall
Unheeded, but approval find
In every mind:
Be yourselves, not echoes merely.
Of some other self;
Have opinions, form them slowly,
Clothe in charity.
But 'O your self,
Preserve your personality,
Your dignity.

Kingston,

H. HELOISE DUPUIS.

THEOLOGICAL OPENING.

THE meeting for the formal opening of the Theological Faculty of Queen's University was held Saturday evening, Nov. 2nd. The following announcements of the results of examinations were made:

Medical Matriculation—Latin—A. N. Irwin, G. Oliver, C. Hudson, D. McCrea, E. B. Cays, J. A. Couter. Mathematics—E. B. Cays, D. McCrea, J. Devlin, A. W. Irwin, G. Lockridge, R. W. Huffman, D. McCrea, G. Oliver, C. R. Deacon, W. G. Wagner, S. W. Smith, F. C. Meek, J. H. Hanley. Algebra—H. H. Metcalfe. Arithmetic—C. Hudson. Physics—W. G. Wagner, H. Hills, F. C. Meek, A. W. Irwin, R. W. Huffman, S. Lockridge, J. Devlin. English—J. Gage, A. W. Irwin, S. Lockridge, D. McCrea, H. McCrae, J. McDonald, J. Devlin, E. S. Elliott, J. Tripp, W. Wagner. French—G. Oliver, E. B. Cays.

Honors and Scholarship in Theology: David Stratheim Dow, \$85, W. Percy Fletcher, Newmarket; Dominion, \$70, Robert Herbison, Sand Bay; Buchan, No. 1, \$70, Robert Young, B.A., Trenton; Buchan, No. 2, \$60, John R. Hall, Teeswater; Buchan, No. 3, \$50, W. M. Kannawin, Shelbourne, McIntyre, \$20, W. H. Murray, Peterboro. The above winners of scholarships, together with G. D. Campbell, B.A., have passed the Divinity matriculation.

Supplementary: Divinity—J. W. C. Bennett, Almonte; W. J. Herbison, B.A., Kingston; J. L. Millar, Brighton; C. Young, B.A., Carlow. O. T. Exegesis—J. W. C. Bennett, W. J. Herbison, A. J. McMullen. Apologetics—C. G. Young, B.A.

B.D.: Divinity—J. A. Claxton, B.A., Gladstone, Man. O. T. Introduction—J. A. Claxton, B.A., K. J. McDonald, B.A., Big Harbour, N.S. Inspiration—J. A. Claxton, B.A., K. J. McDonald, R. F. Hunter, B.A., Smith's Falls. Church History—K. J. McDonald. O. T. Exegesis—J. A. Claxton, B.A.

B.D.: J. A. Claxton, B.A., has passed in all the subjects for the degree of B.D.

After the presentation of scholarships and prizes, the Principal introduced the Rev. Josiah Strong, of New York, who delivered the inaugural address. The speaker announced as his subject, "The Church and the Movements of our Times." "In the Arctic seas," he said, "icebergs are often seen moving on in spite of currents, winds and tides, for their great bulk reaches down to the under-currents, which are strong enough to counteract all surface resistance. So we are dealing to-night with the deep-sea currents of the world, the significant signs of the times. The first movement we shall mention is the new patriotism, born of the needs attendant on the growth of the modern city.

"In America the principle of local self-government has been subverted by the granting of citizenship to ignorant aliens. We have now the reign of the boss and the political demagogue, the anomaly of the minority ruling the majority. Corruption has become so widespread that Mr. Bryce is fully justified in saying that the one conspicuous failure in the American system is the government of the cities. This matter is made more significant by the

large immigration from country to city, which must continue as the causes which produce it are permanent. By 1920, at the present rate of growth, our cities will contain 10,000,000 more inhabitants than the country. Will this majority, which must govern the country, be ruled by the boss and the saloon? The new patriotism is a recognition of this state of affairs. It is expressing itself in organizations of various kinds, but the forces of reform are being cut up into little societies liable to pull against one another, and there is need of some kind of co-operation to throw all the forces of reform in one direction.

The second movement is the new philanthropy, a change in the world's nervous organization, induced partly by civilization, partly by Christianity. This movement expresses itself in an increased interest in the public welfare, in the establishment of charitable institutions. This movement also seeks expression in organizations which, by overlapping one another, cause a waste of efficiency. Here, also, there is need of co-ordination.

"Yet another movement is the new self-consciousness on the part of the society. The Renaissance and the Reformation are explained by the fact that the individual became self-conscious. The new movement is supplementary to this; in it society becomes self-conscious. We are compelled to recognize the fact that when one member of the social organism suffers all the others must suffer with it. Hence the movement of the new philanthropy.

"The movement of the different churches toward each other explains this tendency. The root of the Protestant religion is the right of private judgment. This, when followed out, led to countless sub-divisions and finally to all the absurdities of individualism. At one time the religious current was centrifugal; now it is centripetal.

"If the next century is to be more Christian the change must be produced by the work of the churches. This is the organization that is needed at the centre of things to co-ordinate the different societies that are pushing forward the various movements towards reform. The social conscience would then have a medium through which to express itself. It is not probable that the different churches will fuse into an organic union but they will surely come into co-operative relations."

ORIGIN OF FLIES.

The Freshies make the butter-fly;
The Sophomores make the horse-fly;
The Juniors make the sparks-fly;
The Seniors make the shoo-fly;
The Professors make the fire-fly.—Ex.

SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

VARSITY, 19—QUEEN'S, 2.

OUT of the seven clubs that entered the Ontario Rugby Union this season only two remained on Saturday, November 2nd, to contest the semi-finals. The result of previous games had left Queen's and Toronto Universities alone to do battle for championship honors.

The keen interest manifested by the general public throughout the season had become intensified, and many expressions of satisfaction were heard that the struggle had narrowed down to a contest between the sister universities.

The Executive had decided on Rosedale grounds for the final game, and Queen's team, accompanied by about one hundred supporters, left for Toronto on Friday, Nov. 1st. Saturday morning broke bright and clear and football enthusiasts were delighted at the prospects of a grand game.

When referee Ballantyne called the two teams on the field it became at once apparent that Varsity men had the advantage of weight. This fact was more particularly noticeable as regards her forward line, the back divisions being more evenly matched in this regard.

Varsity won the toss and elected to defend the western goal, thus taking advantage of the sun and the slight wind that was blowing down the field. During the first half Queen's had much the best of the play. The game was very open and free from rough play, and resolved itself into an exhibition of running and kicking between the respective back divisions. Varsity was kept on the defensive and their cleverness at this game may be inferred from the fact that at the end of half time the score stood 2 to 1 against them.

In the second half the style of play changed to a series of scrimmages, and Varsity's superiority in this particular was soon demonstrated. The forwards held their men closely and allowed the quarters to dispose of the ball. Varsity's weight in the scrimmage and on the wings gave them an advantage they thoroughly utilized. Their half back division caught and kicked well, and the wings by sharp tackling prevented Queen's backs returning.

Early in the second half Varsity secured two tries and in both cases succeeded in kicking goals. From this out the game was very even and it looked as though the game would end 13—2 in Varsity's favor. A couple of minutes before time was up, however, Barr secured the ball from a throw-in, and after a beautiful run across the field succeeded in touching it down just within the line. Elliott kicked a difficult goal, and the game ended 19—2 in Varsity's favor.

To sum up the game it may be said Queen's did not play in anything like the form she displayed the previous Saturday against Osgoode. The snap and determination that characterized her play on that occasion was sadly wanting. During the first half she certainly had the best of the game, but Varsity's clever work on the defense prevented her scoring. As a matter of fact the ball was not within Queen's 25-yard line more than five times during the entire half, and the score cannot by any means be taken as an indication of the play.

On the other hand Varsity proved her superiority on the line during the second half, and by more determined work in their quarters eventually won. The back division displayed excellent judgment in placing their kicks, and was nobly assisted by the sharp following up of the wings. In short, it may be said they won by utilizing the advantage they possessed on the line, and the excellent judgment displayed in this particular should be regarded as one of their greatest glories.

QUEEN'S, 12—VARSITY, 7.

In proportion as the rain came down on Saturday so up went Toronto University's chances of winning the championship of Ontario. With a lead of 17 points from the previous match and wet grounds to play upon, the Varsity boys felt pretty confident of the result. Add to this the fact that Capt. Barr won the toss and had the advantage of a howling gale during the first half, and Queen's defeat is explained. Fast scoring was out of the question from the very outset and the remarkable showing made by both teams was a source of surprise to all.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable atmospheric conditions, fully 1,200 people assembled to witness the game. Referee Ed. Bayley, of Toronto, called the men on the field, and at 2:40 they lined up as follows:

QUEEN'S		VARSITY	
Wilson	Back	Belanger	Counsel
McRae	Half-backs	Kingston	Hargraft
Scott		Hobbs	Malloch
Curtis	Quarter-back	Barwash	McCallum
Fox	Scrimmage	McKenzie	Caldwell
Kennedy		Elliott	Bradley
Baker	Forwards	Moss	McDougall
McManus		Barr	
Moffatt			
McCammon			
Gildersleeve			
Webster			
McLennan			
Horsey			
Ross			

The first half consisted of one long scrimmage. The slippery condition of the ball prevented its being passed and kicking was very uncertain. Queen's played a magnificent scrimmage game and the out three forwards deserve every credit for their

work. Fox, at quarter, surpassed himself; his handling of the ball and successful breaking of the line being the chief feature of the first half. Half-time, however, ended with 7-0 in Varsity's favor, leaving Queen's 24 to make to secure the championship.

On resuming play Queen's resorted to kicking the ball and the scene of operations was dangerously close to Varsity's line. Excitement became intense but notwithstanding the valiant fight made by our players the score did not increase as rapidly as we desired. Continually the ball hovered on the touch-line but an unfortunate fate seemed to have predestined defeat. Towards the close of the game darkness set in and during the last ten minutes the players were hidden from view. When the end came, Queen's had won the game by a score of 13-7 but had lost the championship.

Now that the battle has been fought and won, we desire to tender our congratulations to the victors. In securing the championship this season, Toronto University has, in a slight degree, been rewarded for her efforts in promoting the success of the game. Ten years ago or more when Rugby football was in its infancy the representatives of Toronto University did yeoman service in furthering the game, and now that they have been successful in securing the coveted championship, no team is more sincere in tendering its best wishes than that of Queen's University.

COLLEGE NEWS.

A. M. S.

AT the meeting on November 2nd a resolution of sympathy with Mr. J. S. and Miss E. Rayside in their sad bereavement was passed. The meeting almost immediately afterwards adjourned in order that the members might be able to attend the opening ceremonies of the Theological Faculty.

Last Saturday night a communication was received from Trinity College, requesting the presence of a representative from Queen's at their annual dinner. J. D. Stewart, M.A., presented a report of the work already done by the Song Book Committee. The committee had opened up correspondence with a few of our graduates at present in some of the foreign universities, with a view to securing their aid and advice in obtaining foreign music and copyright. The committee recommended that the sum of \$10 be placed at their disposal, to be used in procuring copies of such pieces as were thought suitable for a college collection. They also recommended that the judges for the song competition which closes in January next should be Prof. Dyde (chairman), Rev. D. Strachan and H. Lavell, and

these gentlemen were accordingly appointed. The name of C. F. Lavell was added to the General Committee.

The time for receiving the athletic estimates was extended to Nov. 10th, and notice was given that, at next meeting, a motion would be brought in, requiring the Athletic Committee to return to the Society the loan of \$50 made last spring.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., the Rev. Dr. Strong lectured on "Labor and Capital and the Christian Law of Service." He began by drawing attention to the present strained and complicated relations between capital and labour, and declared that his purpose was to consider these relations in the light of fundamental Christian principles. The requirements of Christ regarding our relations to God are generally accepted without question, but those regarding our relation to our fellow-man are too often cast aside by the industrial world as impracticable. The latter, however, are just as obligatory as the former. Of course, when we seek to ascertain the exact teaching of Jesus, we must remember that as an Oriental he spoke to Orientals, and freely used metaphor and hyperbole. Moreover, in considering the binding force of His requirements, it should be remembered that He lived in the midst of different social institutions and under different conditions. But however the particular form of manifestation may vary, the underlying spiritual principles are universal and eternal in their obligation. When these are found, nothing remains for the true disciple but implicit acceptance and unquestioning obedience. Christ must be accepted altogether or rejected altogether as an authoritative teacher. It cannot be said that any of His requirements are impracticable.

The great fundamental principle which throws light on the relations of capital and labour is the Christian law of service. This law is not accepted by our so-called civilization. The business man does not adopt it as the basal principle of life, and in the apprehension of it the industrial world is far below the professional. The soldier, the teacher, the physician, the artist, the minister whose supreme motive is pecuniary gain, is deemed unworthy of his profession, whereas the mottoes of the business world are virtually "business is business," and "every man for himself." Very few have perceived that the great object of every legitimate business is not gain but service, and there cannot be one law for the merchant and another for the professional man.

We hear too often of the "inexorable laws of political economy," but when economists assume that

human nature in its selfishness is immutable, they discredit the redemption of Jesus Christ.

The fact that the object of both employer and employee is gain naturally brings them into conflict. Nearly, if not quite, all the questions which arise between Labour and Capital spring from selfish competition. The effects of this are most keenly felt by the wage earners. If consumers had the spirit of service, they would be far more anxious to render a full equivalent for what they buy than drive a close bargain. If manufacturers had the spirit of service, they would not think of grinding the faces of their operatives that they might better serve the general public. If all obeyed the law of service, it would so divide the world's toil that all would have time not only for rest and recreation, but also for study and the enrichment of life. If idle classes were inspired by the desire to serve, it would shorten hours of toil and increase its rewards. If workmen had this spirit there would be no more dishonest work. Society can never be perfected until this becomes the universally accepted law of life. This is evident the moment we see that the perfect society must be a perfect organism. Society is not an aggregate of human beings, and cannot make progress without more perfect organization.

We must have faith in the power of righteousness to cast out evil. We need a revival of the Puritan faith in the practicability of righteousness, doubt of which is the great skepticism and weakness of the Church to-day. Omnipotence is inspired, not by the love of gain, but by the spirit of service.

INFLUENCE OF THE EXILE IN BABYLON ON JEWISH THOUGHT.

BEING A SHORT STATEMENT OF PROF. FERGUSON'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESS.

The prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel were contemporaries and in tone of thought and style of language often closely resemble one another. Ezekiel has in consequence been accused of plagiarism, but on closer examination there is a marked difference between the two teachers. In Jeremiah there is an elegiac tenderness which is the reflex of his gentle, calm and introspective spirit, while Ezekiel comes forward with abruptness, iron firmness and consistency. He had been carried off to Babylon some years before the destruction of Jerusalem, and so did not witness the success that called forth the long plaintive wail of Jeremiah's lamentations. But in his new home he was brought to realize with equal force the destruction of the Hebrew national life. The Jews seemed to have been allowed to settle where they would, to preserve their religion and to engage in remunerative pursuits. That the pure Jewish religion should be tainted in some in-

dividuals by the idolatries of their neighbors, that their language should become mixed with the children is only what might have been expected. In contemplating these dispersed communities of Jewish captives, in whom the national life was dead, and even it would seem the religious life also; the thought would naturally arise "Can these bones live?" Is it possible to imagine a resurrection of these dead members to a new national, to a new religious life? The luxury and magnificence of Babylon, the facilities which she offered for commercial pursuits, her social entertainments, the love of her people for music and festivity, appealed most strongly to the imagination of the people like the Jews. The captives were not numerous. They consisted chiefly of princes, nobles, priests, with a small addition of artisans in wood and iron. But it was the kernel, the flower of the nation, and it was just these whom we might expect to be most influenced by the attractions of their new home.

While there was very much there to induce the Jews to acquiesce in the state of things in which they were placed, we find that there was an earnest longing for a restoration. As time passed it is probable that the Jewish religion became a subject of derision and insult for the Chaldeans. But the Jews who have always prided themselves on their religious advantages would meet their sneers with a derision equally bitter. Mutual contempt is the strongest preventive of any union between peoples. A peculiar wail of mingled sadness and hope is noticeable in all the Jewish literature of this period. There is a deep pathos in this suffering of the Israelites, and if their songs sometimes express scornful derision, the majority are songs of self-renunciation and of sorrowful penitence.

But this isolation had the effect of making them turn with a special interest to their past history. Now began the collection of the old Jewish records, and to Baruch the scribe and the pupils of Jeremiah is attributed the beginning of the formation of the Jewish canon. Before the captivity there had been among the Jews a disposition to separate from the worship of God and to substitute therefor the new forms of that worship. When religion becomes ritualistic it is apt to lose its spiritual character. The religion of the captives had lost its local character, ritualism had almost wholly ceased, and religion of necessity became more spiritual. It was now really a cry to God out of the fulness of the human heart. A deeper spirituality may be marked in all the later Jewish writings, indeed the very idea of the character of the Messiah underwent a change. He is no longer the Son of David coming in His martial might, but rather "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." In the writings of this

time is first formed the idea that it is only by sorrow and by suffering that we can rise to our higher life. The Jewish religion became purer. The degrading results to idolatry were brought home to them by the scenes they witnessed in their captivity. The Book of Ezekiel is a solemn protest against idolatry in every form.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS ON JOHN GEDDIE.

The Principal began by referring to the centenary festival of the London Missionary Society which is being celebrated in London this year. This society marks the beginning of that great missionary movement which is one of the distinguishing features of our century. Its great fields have been the South Seas, South Africa, Madagascar and New Guinea, and its missionaries such men as Moffat, Livingstone, Chalmers, Lawes, Williams and Geddie. The island of Aneityum, of the New Hebrides group, was the scene of John Geddie's labors and triumphs for over twenty-four years. Here "poor little Johnnie Geddie," as he was called at school, lived for years among fierce native cannibals; would walk calmly, alone and unarmed, between bands prepared for war, and with poisoned-tipped spears ready to throw at their enemies, or at the intruder who was trying to stop the fight. That is heroism; when based on a life hid with God, saintship.

When but a boy there sprang up in his heart a desire to devote himself to missionary work. Though small of stature, with a child-like face, a peeping voice, and apparently gentle as a girl, he had a spirit determined to the point of obstinacy. This was the basis of the persistency which in after years enabled him to triumph over the most formidable obstacles.

The Principal then described Geddie's preparation for the work of his life, the absence in him of fanaticism, his saving common sense, and the modesty and true churchmanship of the man. At that time the Presbyterian Church in Nova Scotia, to which he belonged, consisted of thirty congregations, not one of them wealthy; yet Geddie's idea was that this feeble church should undertake a mission of its own. After years of delay he succeeded; and he did so, by first convincing his own congregation, then the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, to which he belonged, and eventually the whole synod. The results on the life of the church at home were as blessed as those which he accomplished in the South Seas. His long journey of nineteen months to his field of labour was then described, the degraded character of the people of Aneityum, made worse by run-away sailors, old convicts, and similar wretched whites who had found their way to them. The difficulties he had to en-

counter, his loneliness, his first successes, and the eventual establishment of a Christian Church, followed by heart-breaking trials and disasters, were dwelt upon and passages read from Dr. George Patterson's *Life of Geddie* as illustrations; then his visit to his native land in 1864, his return and his death in his fifty-eighth year.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss S. Chown conducted the meeting on November 1st, taking for her subject "Suggestions on the value of temptation." The following week Miss M. Boyd took charge of the second missionary meeting, and read a most interesting paper on "Our Creditors," dwelling particularly on the fact that we have not only to *give* but to *give cheerfully*. The smile is worth more than the penny.

Y. M. C. A.

On Friday, Oct. 25th, the regular meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was held in the Junior Philosophy Classroom. The leader, A. M. Robertson, presented the subject of "Duty," as based upon Luke ii. 49, in the various lights in which we, as students, are more especially related to the subject. He concluded with an earnest appeal for the faithful and conscientious discharge of the mandates of the "stern daughter of the voice of God."

The meeting of the following Friday was led by D. L. Gordon. After a brief presentation of the subject "Peace," the leader called upon Prof. Dyde to address the meeting. Space will permit us to give only a mere outline of an address that sympathetically touched student life at its most important points of (1) study, (2) society, (3) physical recreation. (1) The Professor advised a regular attendance at lectures, a diligent study of the prescribed work, and a more comprehensive grasp of the subject by getting the thoughts of great men upon it from works in the library. (2) He urged the members of the various years and of the different societies to take part in their various meetings as a means of cultivating quick and clear thinking and ready speaking. (3) He hoped that "the boys" would not play football by proxy, nor simply take exercise, but would enter spiritedly into the physical recreation that either the campus or the city Y.M.C.A. gymnasium affords. It is only with tingling blood that the highest thoughts can be reached and the most difficult problems solved. The meeting was the largest held this session and was thoroughly enjoyed.

THE LEVANA SOCIETY.

The third meeting of this society took place on Wednesday at 4 o'clock. Miss Boyd and Miss Youngson took the affirmative in the following de-

bate: "Resolved, that truth shall be spoken at all times." Miss Murray and Miss Malone spoke for the negative. The leader of the affirmative laid special emphasis on the necessity of absolute truth in our conception of God, and the corroding influences of deceit on the world at large. The other side maintained that charity was a virtue even higher than truth, and if it were impossible to give a charitable judgment, one should remain silent. However, the negative condemned "white" lies as heartily as the affirmative, and advocated silence at times when an untruth can scarcely be avoided for politeness' sake. The question was well brought out and enlarged by both sides, and occasioned afterwards not a little discussion. The votes decided in favor of the negative.

It has been resolved by the officers of the Levana that the annual "At Home" of the Society take place on Thanksgiving day.

'98 DEBATING CLUB.

Again '98 has taken the initiative in a good cause. Through the efforts of several members of the year an enthusiastic meeting of about twenty-five or thirty gentlemen was held in the Philosophy room on Tuesday, Nov. 6th, with Mr. J. S. Bernstein in the chair. It was then decided to form a class debating club of a limited number of members of the year with the intention of holding fortnightly debates and discussions on certain literary, scientific, social, political, and other subjects of interest to the members. The club was then placed in the hands of an elected committee, composed of Messrs. Durie, Graham and Dowsley, who were to decide on debates and debaters. Meetings are to be held every alternate Friday evening at 7.30, and although actively for the members of '98 only, all will be made welcome. A chairman will be chosen for each meeting from the audience and all details have been arranged minutely. At a subsequent meeting of the committee, the first meeting night was decided for Friday, the 15th inst., the debate to be, "Resolved, that intemperance is a greater evil than war." The debaters will be, for the affirmative, Messrs. Edmison, Byrnes and Wilmer, and for the negative, Messrs. Rogers, Marshall and McLaren. There is no doubt but that the affair will be a success. "Here's to '98," etc.

GLEE CLUB.

"The man who hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

So thought the Glee Club enthusiasts who assembled themselves in the philosophy classroom on Saturday morning to elect officers for the ensuing year. Despite the "quantity" of weather and the coun-

ter-attraction of football enthusiasm there was a fair representation of the different faculties of the University. If the interest manifested by those present be an earnest of that which shall characterize the individual members of the club during the present session, we may surely predict for it a most successful and profitable winter's work. Now that the football season is over, it is to be hoped that some, at least, of the energy that heretofore was directed along that line may express itself in an endeavor to elevate the musical status of the University.

The officers elected for '95-'96 are as follows: Hon.-Pres., Prof. S. W. Dyde; Pres., J. C. Brown, B.A.; 1st Vice-Pres., A. Meiklejohn; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. D. Stewart, M.A.; 3rd Vice-Pres., P. G. Bannister; Sec.-Treas., H. Carmichael; Committee, W. B. Scott (Med.), W. Walker (Arts), D. W. Best (Div.)

DIVINITY HALL.

The divine spirits who inherit the upper regions, ever watchful, ever wary, have taken Time by the forelock with such a lusty wrench as well nigh rendered the ancient bald. Scarcely had the session begun its momentous course, when they met in solemn conclave. Very early in the morning on the first day of the week, before the morning sacrifice, even while the first rays of dawn were yet too faint to be reflected from the shiniest pate in all that grave assembly, they were found deeply engrossed in the work of reducing the conglomerated aggregation to a harmonious unity of the totality. But, alas! when we would do good, evil is present with us. In short time the longed-for unity seemed removed to an infinite distance. When the reports were presented it was found that the aspirant who by right of seniority, and by reason of the lack of any hirsute adornment interposing between him and heaven, had the moral right to succeed to the archbishop's chair, was fallen from grace. The council, after long and careful argument, and with becoming charity, resolved to impose no heavier penalty than that he should straightway go into retreat for five months.

The new archbishop, Mr. Currie, being in good voice, celebrated his installation by chanting the whole of the 119th psalm. He then gave some healthy advice to the novices, urging upon them gravity and decorum and warning them against the fattening influence of inaction. He referred next to the football club, appointing, ordaining and inducting Bro. Hunter as captain of the host. There was a covert reference to '97 as the enemy.

Seven men were chosen to look after the Alms department and the widows, if there are such among the brethren. At this point His Holiness Pope

McMullen fell asleep, and out of deference to his position and age the brethren softly slipped away, leaving him to enjoy a snooze equal to that of the most just.

The adjourned meeting will be held in one week, when further business will be attended to.

The Archbishop has blushed twice since his installation, and that not at the conduct of his flock, but at the words of the guides. In a moment, perhaps of irritation, one of them said "Be Gad Kephath"; the other, in cold blood, when two answered to the name "Best," asked, "Who is second Best?" We hope Presbytery will not inquire into this conduct.

SCIENCE HALL NOTES.

Who are they? Where are they going? These were the queries with which the ruralists along the Perth road plied each other as McIlquham's three-horse van, containing two serious browed professors and fifteen zealous, rampant students of mineralogy, wended its way northward during the early hours of last Tuesday. "How are you old, chappie?" "Good morning! Have you used Pear's soap?" etc., *ad libitum*, rendering a harmony second only to that of "Varsity rosters," did much to enlighten the rustics as well as rend the rocks which the party had set out to examine.

At 9:30 by Supple's chronometer, although old Sol was near the meridian, the Webster mica mine was reached. Forthwith baskets and hampers were produced, and the pic-nic part of the excursion well enjoyed. In a few minutes afterwards the dump, old shafts, &c., were invested by these embryo mining engineers, and the hills re-echoed to the sound of their hammers as they investigated the various ores or secured samples. Calcite, quartz crystals, pyrites-pyroxene, apalite, scapolite, galenite, muscovite, hiolite rewarded their labours, each student securing splendid specimens, which will be an addition his mineralogical collection, as well as a memento of his School of Mining days.

No new minerals were discovered, or paying lodes located, but the main object of the trip—the examination of minerals as they occur—was completely and satisfactorily realized. It was an all day geology and mineralogy class, and while the boys had their fun they also gained much knowledge, and in such a practical manner as never to be forgotten.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Literary and Scientific Society held its first meeting for this session on Tuesday night, about twenty members being present. Mr. Laird's resignation of the office of critic was accepted, and T. S. Scott was appointed to act until the annual meeting. The

Executive were instructed to secure J. A. McColl to fill the vacancy on the programme caused by Mr. Laird's resignation. The President, J. C. Brown, then read his inaugural, a paper on the American Civil War. The subject is a wide one for the compass of a single paper, but Mr. Brown succeeded admirably in presenting a logical and interesting sketch of the forces which culminated in that great struggle. Beginning with the colonial era he traced the concomitant forces in the north and south, and showed that the two great causes of the war were state rights and the question of slavery. The plan of the paper lent itself to clearness of treatment; the correlating of the various forces was perspicuous, and the inferences and judgments sound. But of course it is impossible even to attempt a resume of a paper so condensed. Mr. Brown has placed the standard of excellence very high, and it is hoped that this high standard will be maintained throughout the year. The special critics contributed but little towards the development of the subject, but an interesting general discussion followed, dealing principally with the slavery aspect of the question. The critic closed the discussion with a few brief but pointed remarks. The next meeting of the Society will be held the last week in November, when a paper on Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" will be presented by J. W. McIntosh, M.A.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A tour of inspection through the college halls and grounds at the beginning of the session is not without interest. There are usually some changes or improvements to note which have been made during the "long vacation." We recently spent a half hour in such a tour and made some notes by the way.

The Levana Room, that *terra incognita* whose privacy is invaded by man only at the annual conversatione, is still protected from the vulgar gaze by ten feet of board wall on which might fitly be inscribed "Post no Bills." The Freshman still stands at the gable window, following with soulful gaze the visions of loveliness that flit along the corridor and disappear behind the screen. A fine piano has been elevated to those skyward regions, and our sister students evidently intend to make the most of their dingy cloister.

But here we are, as the tourist guide-books say, at the Philological laboratory, whose atmosphere suggests that some of the Aryan or Semitic roots have become touched with the "dry rot." As we gaze into the vacant room thoughts of other days throng upon us, a sonorous echo seems to roll along the room, and spectre forms rise before us—

the forms of successive classes of "boding tremblers," laughing with "counterfeited glee," and proving the immortality of Goldsmith's characterization.

The Moderns room remains unchanged, perennial in its dinginess. If it be an accepted canon of criticism that to appreciate a writer we must get ourselves as far as possible into his atmosphere and environment, is it not demanding rather much from one's imagination to ask it to soar from that dingy, low-ceiled attic to La Belle France, sunny Italy, or the vine-clad slopes of the Rhine? When the new building is erected let it include suitable quarters for the modern language classes.

Similar objections might be urged against the Apologetics class room, although here there are certain mitigating circumstances. The men who congregate here are entering a profession which naturally calls them away from the things of earth. Moreover, Divinity students slope classes, so persistently that none was ever known to suffer from the effects of poor ventilation, while some are even said to contain wind enough to keep them going a full hour.

Descending to the second floor we take a peep into the Hebrew lecture room, which faces towards Jerusalem. Have you ever noticed the individuality of a class room? It is almost as distinct as that of a person. Who can go into this room with its ark-like desk and its dignified appearance without feeling that the "yod" and "tittle" have assumed an importance and potency that could not belong to them if dissociated from that environment. The very atmosphere seems to be a tonic to one's orthodoxy.

The Mathematics room, too, has an individuality born of the purpose to which it is devoted. Go into it and sit down, even when not a mark remains on the blackboard to suggest mathematical problems, and in five minutes you will be involved in the process of solving mentally some more or less difficult problem in numbers. Did you ever hear a class of students sing in this room? Now take the so-called English class-room whose individuality has been destroyed by the various uses to which it is put. History, English Literature, Political Science, Greek Literature, Philosophy and other subjects have been taught there, until the room has no more individuality than a trolley car. Hence it is that it lends itself readily to any occasion, and here more frequently than in any other room you will hear snatches of song from the students between classes. Here then is a problem for some of our psychologists. Who will explain this phenomenon? Is it entirely subjective?

Increased locker accommodation has been secured, although it is at the expense of the appearance of the place, by extending two double rows of lockers from the door of the ladies' waiting-room across the open space towards the main stairway. The ladies are thus compelled to walk in the straight and narrow way, while a partial relief is secured from the crowding in their small waiting-room. But should next year bring an increased class of ladies, or should Dame Fashion decree still more exaggerated sleeves for her votaries, the problem of university extension of a material kind will become pressing. It is generally considered as axiomatic that the container is greater than the contained, but when a pair of sleeves thirty inches wide, together with the cloak that belongs to them, can be stowed in a locker only fourteen inches wide, there seems to be something wrong with the axiom.

Another indication of the healthy growth of Queen's is seen in the enlargement of the old chemistry room for the accommodation of the classes in Junior Philosophy and Junior English. This is now the largest class-room in the arts building, and is used for A.M.S., Y.M.C.A. and other public meetings of students. But it will afford only temporary relief, and we are fast approaching the time when the erection of a new building must be undertaken.

To those interested in the coming conference of the Theological Alumni we wish to make the following announcement: The lectures on the Philosophy of Religion of Kant and Hegel are postponed till next session, and, in their place, Professor Watson proposes to give a critical estimate of A. J. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief," a work which has excited a good deal of comment. It is requested that those who propose to attend this session will make themselves familiar with the substance of Mr. Balfour's book.

Some of our graduates have left us and gone to the country which is towards the south, but unlike Naomi of Old Testament history, they go out full and will come back fuller.

S. A. Mitchell, M.A., takes a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins'.

E. Ryerson goes to Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

F. A. McRae is with us once again, and receives with affectionate embrace and caress all his old acquaintances.

Of those who have returned perhaps none have received a more royal reception than "Sporty" McNab. His presence ought to be an inspiration to the foot-ballers.



MARRIED.

At Hillier, on July 2nd, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. C. Daly, B.A., of Oil Springs, Ont., to Miss Madge Calnan.

At Stratford, on Aug. 8th, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. T. A. Cosgrove, B.A., of St. Mary's, to Miss M. White.

At Walkerton, Ont., on Oct. 16th, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. A. Hall to Miss Bortlewan.

At Seeley's Bay, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., of Spencerville, to Miss Laura McCutcheon.

At Ventura, Cal., on Sept. 4th, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. W. G. Mills, B.A., of Santa Paula, to Miss Bella Collins.

At Adamston, on July 5th, 1895, at the residence of Mr. Campbell, M. H. Wilson, B.A., to Miss Emeline Dalgleish.

At Kingston, Sept., 1895, Rev. J. A. McDonald, B.A., to Miss Minnes of Kingston.

On Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1895, in the First English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., Rev. James Cattanaach, B.A., of South Monaghan, to Miss Maud Isabel Scholl, daughter of Rev. Dr. Scholl, Baltimore.

At Bonlardarie, C.B., on Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1895, at the residence of Mrs. Fraser, aunt of the bride, Rev. John Fraser, of North Shore, C.B., to Miss Johann McKenzie.

According to all reports a few more of these matrimonial events are hovering in the air. The new Professor in Bacteriology surmises that this affection of the heart is due to a new species of bacteria, but so far it has baffled all investigation. We hope it may spread faster than cholera. In the meantime we have cleaned out our cupboard and ordered a carter to bring up the cake as it comes in, but as yet, we only lick our lips in anticipation. The editorial pathway is not all thorns.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The first session of the Concursus was very exciting. The prisoner took judgment into his own hands and with a contemptuous look and Arizona-like display of firearms defied the law and all its petty slaves. Whether the case was the result of prejudice or not, the defendant has gained little sympathy by such action. It is better to gain a fellow student's sympathy by a student's defence and not by any harderlike exploits. The officers of the court are: Justices, Messrs. Mooney, Murray, Lyle; Senior Prosecuting Attorney, A. Irwin; Junior Prosecuting Attorney, A. Ross; Clerk, W. B. Scott; Sheriff, H. Sullivan; Crier, H. Malone; Constables, Waldron, McConville, Horsey and Simpson.

The students of the Veterinary School attend lectures in the medical building. If they are as eager to obtain materials as some of the medics are, according to the painting of the local papers, all glue factories will have to build steel vaults to preserve their subjects.

Mr. Ford accompanied the football team on both excursions, but official duties at Whitby delayed his return.

"Oily" must have visited the college for several weeks, judging by the reports of medical meetings and matters in the papers. The court has pronounced sure and swift death upon this Oily I. or Oily II. if taken in his disguise.

Part of J. F. Scribner has returned; the whiskers are not yet in. Some say Wiggins' storm struck him up above Ottawa.

Mr. Tinkess, who intended to resume his classes in the fall, has been laid up with a severe attack of pneumonia.

The changes in class hours is pleasing indeed to most of students. This means that we have an opportunity of some exercise in the afternoon.

The Æsculapian Society is about to undertake a new and promising work. At each meeting it is proposed to take some subject, a special disease, or any matter likely to interest medical students, and have a short discussion on it. This, it seems, ought to promote more outside reading. If such work is taken up the society should see that some of the best medical papers are on file.

There was a little man,
And he had a little gun,
And his bullets were not of lead, lead, lead.
He went to the "moot"
And said he would shoot
Every man through the head, head, head.

PERSONALS.

IN that teachers' mill, the School of Pedagogy, whose internal workings are so mysterious that one can never tell what a day may bring forth, Queen's has as usual several representatives. Misses McLean and Menish, and Messrs. King, Crokery, McCreary, White, Denys, Fox now respond to the roll-call there. When they graduate, no doubt they will be able to teach "the young idea how to shoot" in the most modern and approved fashion.

Harper Grey, B.A., poet of '94, has entered Knox.

Harry A. Guess, M.A., '94, is flourishing at Midway, B.C., as Analytical Chemist and Assayer.

Colin G. Begg, B.A., '95, is pursuing a Medical course at Trinity.

It is reported that Jimmy Bawden, another member of '93, has been breaking records as a cyclist last season. Who can be surprised? '93 was always a "scorchier."

Dr. W. T. Connell kindly requests the medical graduates of this University to forward to the Museum of the Medical College any morbid specimens, so as to add to the material for practical teaching. We understand that Dr. Connell is authorized by the Medical Faculty to take in morbid specimens for analysis and to report on same to practitioner if desired.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

BY what strange chances is destiny determined! W. A. Fraser in purchasing a writing desk at an auction a few days ago had the doubtful fortune of finding in it a marriage license. He decided at once to use it, just to keep it from being useless. He then applied for admission to the new society, but was black-balled on account of the thoughtless way in which he wished to enter the solemn relation.

The list of college societies is gradually lengthening. Only a few days ago one by the name of the Married Men's Protective Association was secretly inaugurated. The list of officers was accidentally discovered, but no accurate information could be obtained as to the methods to be pursued. We suspect the object is to felicitate domestic relations, discuss home problems, restrain alienations and make proselytes. The officers were as follows: Hon. pres., Adam; patriarch, W. J. Herbison; 1st vice patriarch, T. J. Glover; 2nd vice patriarch, M. H. Wilson; patron, Cupid; detective, J. R. Moore; sec.-treas., W. A. Hall.

"Oh, I am so lonesome here! I find only three or four gentlemen in the college."—J-h-n A-b-t Mcl-h B-l.

A philosophy student struggling in the first entanglements—Am I or am I not? If I am not, who the dickens am I?

Ph-l-p B-l (edging towards Professor Dyde at freshmen's reception)—"Eh—er—by the way, what year is this for you?" The Professor still has fits of convulsion.

G-d-n, introducing a very philosophical address on "Peace" at Y.M.C.A.:—

"My dear hearers! Who, I say, who enjoyed peace the other night at the freshmen's reception? The divinities, of course, and why? Because they were in harmony with their environments."

British Columbia Miller thought it proper to change his room. Mrs. P. now occupies the room formerly occupied by Mr. Miller. Late one evening last week a tall member of '98 called to see Miller, and not being informed of the change, took up a lamp which he found outside the door, (said lamp being placed there by Mrs. P. for her husband) and with a suitable exclamation entered the room, lamp in hand. Tableau!!!

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